DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/GDC/MR
REVIEWED BY JJ Meyers DATE 4/21/82
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Wednesday, July 1, 1959

Barksdale Hamlett flew up this morning from Heidelberg to see me with a message from General Eddleman. He was on his way to Berlin, and Frannie and Ham lunched with us. As always with them, it was a gay occasion.

I met some of the new MAAG Air Force Officers this afternoon: Major Dirk Duys, Lt. Col. Stanley Smith, and Lt. Col. Blamton Clark.

The Spanish Ambassador, Marques de Bolarque, called on me. He has already become a favorite, and quite rightly so, in the diplomatic community.

The presidential election in Berlin today seems to have passed off without any interference by the GDR. On the first ballot, Heinrich Luebke, candidate of the CDU/CSU, received 517 votes to SPD Carlo Schmid's 385 votes, and FDP Max Becker's 104 votes; 25 of the delegates abstained. On the second ballot, Luebke obtained the necessary majority, receiving 526 votes.

I was poised to meet Averell Harriman at Wahn Airport at 10:30 tonight. However, his plane was late out of Paris, so he missed connections at Frankfurt and was driven up here in a Consulate General car. I awoke at 1:30 and poked my head around the corner to see if he had arrived, and found he had just done so. It was far from the

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welcome we should like to have offered, for the puppy had completely fouled up his bathroom. The Governor was unperturbed, having always been surrounded by dogs himself.

Thursday, July 2, 1959

Had a long talk with Averell this morning about his trip in the Soviet Union. As reported by the papers, he [redacted] spent an hour and a half talking to Khrushchev. Actually, their meeting [redacted] lasted ten hours, in the course of which K unburdened himself of a mixture of threats and conciliatory conversation. Averell considered him, on the whole, perhaps more dangerous than Stalin. The latter was cold and calculating, while K is emotional and ignorant. Harriman considers him extremely ill informed about conditions outside his own country. K was emphatic and repetitive in his statements about Berlin, namely, the occupation status was an anachronism and must cease.

Averell saw the Chancellor this morning, and we all lunched at Palais Schaumburg with Adenauer, Dr. Hans Globke, Dr. Franz Josef Bach, Dr. van Scherpenberg, Dr. Etzdorf, Dr. Westrick, and Clare Timberlake.

General Disosway flew up from Ramstein to see me to brief me on certain recent secret developments there.

We went to dinner with the Homanns. Dr. Schneider from

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Duesseldorf, Countess Werthern and the Timberlakes were there. Schneider promised to give me the addresses of some antique dealers in Copenhagen.

Eugene Black has arrived and is staying at the house, but I have not yet seen him since both he and Averell went out to dinners tonight.

Friday, July 3, 1959

Today, and a beautiful one it is, is a public holiday at home and therefore the Embassy is closed. I went to call on Minister Lindrath this morning. He is going to Washington early next week, chiefly in connection with his ministry's plans for disposing of Government owned assets such as the Volkswagen Company.

Averell is vastly exercised over press leaks about his recent talks with Khrushchev. Schwartz of The New York Times and Joe Alsop have both published material which Harriman thinks could only have been leaked from the State Department, founded on a long memorandum he gave Tommy Thompson for transmittal to the Department. He asked me to send the following telegram on the subject: (See page 4.)

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TELEGRAM Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy, BONN 3 JUL 59

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Charge: CONFIDENTIAL (Classification) Control: 98

Date: 3 July 1959

SENT TO: SecState WASHINGTON PRIORITY 32

FOR SECRETARY ONLY FROM BRUCE

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Harriman has asked me convey you personally his deep concern over widespread reports emanating from Washington and attributed by correspondents to State Department leaks regarding his Soviet Union trip and especially his conversations with Khrushchev. Some of those already published are partially inaccurate, some were never intended under any circumstances to be made public. He earnestly requests whatever steps are necessary be taken to prevent further disclosures re contents Ambassador Thompson's messages.

BRUCE

D.B.

AUTH: David Bruce

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NO OTHERS

AMB:DBruce/mkr 3111

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Most of my day was passed in answering journalists' requests for information about what Averell had or had not reported. Since he is writing articles for NANA and Life, he feels he has been scooped and is naturally not inclined to give out anything in Bonn.

At five o'clock he had a press conference at the house. It was not an hilarious affair. Harriman and Coblentz got into an altercation as to what should be published on the record. Coblentz defended Alsop and this brought down the lightning on his head. He accused Harriman of effrontery. This did not help matters much. However, when Averell went off the record, he was [redacted] free in describing his talks in the Soviet Union and was [redacted] interesting on the subject. The following journalists were there: Herbert Altschull (AP), Wellington Long (UPI), Morris Helitzer (McGraw-Hill), Robert Ball (Time Magazine), Reginald Peck (Newsweek), Ross Thomas (AFN), David Nichol (Chicago Daily News), Ernest Leiser (CBS), Russell Braley (New York Daily News), Gaston Coblentz (New York Herald Tribune).

Averell [redacted] brought an immense tin of caviar as a present to us, so Black, Averell, E and I fell on it tonight, and afterwards resumed conversations about the Soviets and their policies.

Harriman is keen for a Summit conference, even without preliminary progress being made at Geneva. He thinks Khrushchev has no

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interest in talking to anyone except Eisenhower and, in lesser degree, de Gaulle and Macmillan. I thought his views on the Berlin situation were sound.

He saw the Chancellor this morning. I did not go with him to the meeting, since I thought the Chancellor might express himself more freely to a distinguished private citizen if an American official were not present. However, this did not prove to be the case. Averell felt that the Chancellor, and also Erhard whom he saw later in the day, were naive about conditions in the Soviet Union. He does not believe, as does the Chancellor, in any split between the Soviets and the Chinese occurring in the next few years.

He called on Etzel later in the afternoon and thought him politically colorless compared with Erhard. However, he was much impressed by Minister Strauss' realistic views on Soviet policy.

Saturday, July 4, 1959

I left Harriman and Black baking in the sun at the swimming pool while I attended the flag raising ceremony and made a speech at the Embassy Club.

We decided this year to give the Fourth of July reception at the Redoute, for fear of rain. Actually, it was a wise decision in any event, although the day was cloudless. About 500 people came, and the affair lasted from 5 until 7, when E and I went off to the

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Philippine National Day celebration. By agreement, we dovetail the two each year.

The following telegram was dispatched to the Department at the request of Harriman. (Page 8 following.)

Sunday, July 5, 1959

Averell left about 9 o'clock this morning for Wahn Airport to take a plane to London where he is to see Macmillan and other British leaders before going home on Wednesday.

I spent most of the morning swimming and talking to Gene Black. I really think he has a most interesting job in the world, and is remarkably good at it. I suspect he is sound in believing we should give greater support to Nasser, whom he knows well and with whom he has negotiated successfully. He is also optimistic about the future results, politically and economically, of the Indus River development, the financing of which has been arranged by the World Bank. He has been busy here lining up present and prospective German capital for Bank projects.

Gene left this afternoon for Paris, and I played baseball with the children.

Stevie arrived this morning to fill in for Ruth, who is taking a vacation.

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AMERICAN EMBASSY BONN

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

Charge:

Control: 108

Date: 4 JULY 59
8 PM

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AMB

SENT TO: SECSTATE WASHINGTON ROUTINE 39

FOR SECRETARY ONLY FROM AVERELL HARRIMAN

AS RESULT OF LEAKS FROM THE DEPARTMENT AND ALSOPS OUTRAGEOUS STORY I UNDERSTAND SENATORS ARE DEMANDING THE MEMORANDUM OF MY TALK WITH KHRUSHCHEV WHICH I SHOWED AMBASSADOR THOMPSON AND PERMITTED HIM TO FORWARD TO DEPARTMENT. I REQUEST THAT SENATORS BE INFORMED THAT I WILL GLADLY TESTIFY BEFORE SENATORIAL COMMITTEES AND SUPPLY FULL INFORMATION REGARDING MY VISIT SOVIET UNION AND TALKS WITH KHRUSHCHEV AND OTHERS. THIS MEMORANDUM HOWEVER WAS DICTATED BY AN INDIVIDUAL WHO ACCOMPANIED ME IN ORDER TO REFRESH MY MEMORY. IT WAS NOT CORRECTED BY ME AND DOES NOT INDICATED MY APPRAISAL OR INTERPRETATION OF THE CONVERSATIONS. ITS PUBLICATION COULD ONLY CREATE A FALSE IMPRESSION. I CONSIDER IT MY PERSONAL PROPERTY NOT PREPARED FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT, AND I MUST ASK THAT YOU REFUSE TO RELEASE IT. I ALSO REQUEST THAT THE MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT WHO LEAKED PARTS OF IT BE REPRIMANDED, AND THAT NO FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT MY TALKS BE GIVEN OUT UNTIL I DISCUSS IT ON MY RETURN.

ALSOP ARTICLE SAID EXACTLY WHAT I BELIEVE KHRUSHCHEV WANTED - NAMELY TO CREATE ALARM IN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. WHAT I WILL WRITE AND SAY PUBLICLY WILL BE A BALANCED APPRAISAL OF MY IMPRESSIONS. I LOOK FORWARD KEENLY TO SEEING YOU FRIDAY - MEANWHILE SEND MY WARM REGARDS.

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AMB - ONLY

AUTH: DAVID BRUCE

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AMERICAN EMBASSY BONN

10

SECRET
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Charge: Control: 157

Date: 7 July 1959
12 AM

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SENT TO: SecState WASHINGTON PRIORITY 55

FOR SECRETARY FROM BRUCE

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Ref Deptel 2

I saw FonMin last night.

1. He said he had met with Couve and Lloyd at Geneva on June 20. He had explained to them what limits were on German Govt action regarding question raised first paragraph reftel. Neither he personally nor Federal Govt was prepared to agree to all-German commission as long as that commission does not have definite task assigned to it, that is, something within stipulations Western peace plan.

2. He had gone on to tell his British and French colleagues that he could imagine one could revert to some of the ideas suggested by Ambassador Grewe during preparations for the conference. These envisaged establishment of 4-power commission to consider problems connected with reunification of Germany. There would be no objection to German experts being called in, in advisory capacity, provided they would have no executive or legislative powers, and further provided their functions were clearly defined by the 4-power commission so that they would act merely as an auxiliary to that commission. In such case, said the FonMin, no question of parity between two Germanies would arise, since it would not be an autonomous organization. Hence, the number of experts would not matter.

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

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Control: 157

Date:

3. On July 3 FonMin had discussed above with Grewe and Duckwitz and will take it up today with Chancellor. Thereafter, he will inform the Allies of the German position in this respect, if possible before the Geneva conference reconvenes. However, he is not certain he can meet this deadline.

4. Re second paragraph reftel, FonMin said in last days of conference, von Eckardt had submitted a paper on his personal initiative, to the German delegation. FonMin had not been in agreement with some of his ideas, but is continuing to consider his proposals. He said he was unhappy that an informal private paper submitted by a non-member of the FonOff had been brought to the Allies' attention. I told him, in defense of von Eckardt, that this Embassy had no copy of the proposals, nor did I believe the Department had ever received one. Additionally, I said I had recently mentioned the matter myself to von Eckardt, who answered that the paper was purely a representation of his private views.

5. I did not tell FonMin that two days ago von Eckardt had said to me he intended to renew his proposals to both the Chancellor and FonMin.

6. I think at this point it would be mistake for Department to mention von Eckardt's proposals. He will have more of them and some of them may be worth consideration, but only if they are put forward with approval of FonMin.

7. FonMin expects to arrive Geneva Saturday night.

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AUTH: David Bruce

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Tuesday, July 7, 1959

Another beautiful day. The heat wave in Europe continues almost unprecedented in its intensity. The temperature here is about 80° Fahrenheit.

Roger Comte came up from Belfort to see me today. He is still as convinced as ever of his genius as a painter. The real object of his journey was to try to elicit the interest of the United States Government in a collection of Napoleonana belonging to a friend of his in Paris. I relieved him of two pictures he [redacted] brought with him, at a cost of $300. If he ever attains, as he feels sure he will, the eminence of Picasso, I may become known as a fosterer of talent.

Felix von Eckardt, Philip Graham, Henry Pleasants and I lunched together. We consumed the remains of Averell's generous gift of caviar.

Spencer Phenix brought in Sir Edward Jackson, the British representative on the Judicial Committee set up to handle the Krupp and Thyssen cases. He is an [redacted] amiable man.

Ambassador Shaw of Australia called on me, and we discussed the problems confronting the Geneva Conference. He reported also on his Prime Minister Menzies' talk with the Chancellor. They did not agree.

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I saw Mr. Ault of the Interchemical Corporation. He is the last representative of its old constituent firm, Ault and Wiborg. Several of the members of the latter family are friends of mine.

At six o'clock, I had some of the journalists who wanted to see me for drinks at the house.

The Arab potentates have not abandoned their luxurious habits of travel. The following telegram from Jidda passed over my desk today (see page 14).

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

INCOMING AMEMBASSY BONN

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Control: 323

Recd: JULY 7, 1959 11:22PM

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FROM: JIDDA

NUMBER: 1 JULY 7 8AM

POUCH:
CA FKFT
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SENT DEPT 9 RPTD INFO BONN 1 CAIRO 2 DHAHRAN 6 ROME 1

RELIABLE SOURCE IN ROYAL ENTORAGE INFORMS ME KING SUAD HAS CHARTERED TWENTY-THOUSAND-TON GREEK SHIP TO TAKE HIM FROM JIDDA TO VENICE. HIS MAJESTY WILL LEAVE JIDDA JULY 10TH AND BE AWAY APPROXIMATELY MONTH SPENDING MOST OF TIME FREIBURG BUT WITH FINAL WEEK IN GENEVA; PURPOSE VACATION, VISIT WITH DAUGHTER, AND MEDICAL EXAMINATION. KING TAKING 14 AUTOS AND PARTY OF 50 AND MAY DRIVE FROM VENICE TO FREIBURG. HE WILL RETURN FROM GENEVA TO JIDDA BY PLANE. KING'S INSISTENCE ON TRAVELLING BY SHIP LENDS CREDENCE RUMORED POSSIBILITY OF MEETING WITH NASSER IN SUEZ AS EMBASSY PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.

HEATH

JULY 7
323

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2-21-59

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Wednesday, July 8, 1959

Kay and Phil Graham, Eliza Collins, Lallie, Donnie, Billy and Stephen Graham and Don Junior left with us this morning at 9:50 by train. We stopped at Würzburg for an hour and a half to see the old Schloss and the wonderful Tiepolo ceiling in the Residenz. Then we went on to Rothenburg, and our guests were captivated by it.

We arrived in Munich in time to catch the Brenner Express at 10:35 p.m. We changed trains at a fiendish hour in the early morning, and reached Venice about ten o'clock, after a trip through one of the loveliest countrysides in the world.

The European heat wave is still in full swing, and the temperature in Venice must be well over 90°.

It was wonderful to see again the genial staff at the Gritti. Being with the Grahams is like traveling with a circus. There is excitement and laughter over everything. We remained in Venice sightseeing, eating and drinking and merry-making until Sunday, July 12.

Sunday, July 12, 1959

After a huge lunch at Torcello, E and I took an Italian plane at Treviso for Milan, changed there to another Italian plane bound for Frankfurt, [redacted] then came up from Frankfurt by train, arriving home after midnight. It was one of the most perfect holidays I have ever had.

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The heat has been so intense that some of the German rail lines are out of commission because of the tracks having become distorted by melting. I notice yesterday in Vienna the thermometer shot up to 110° in the shade.

Monday, July 13, 1959

Paul Hoffman arrived today to stay with us. He has been visiting various capitals to try to get subscriptions increased for The Special Fund of the United Nations, of which he is the Managing Director. His enthusiasm, evangelism and zeal remain as engaging as they were many years ago.

He is opposed to the extension of American foreign aid, except in special cases such as Korea and Formosa, on a bilateral basis. He believes The Special Fund can do a great deal, if properly supported, to alleviate criticism of the United States for tying its aid to allegedly political objectives.

Very much the same point of view was advanced to me in Venice by Robert de Billy who had lately been on one of his [redacted] tours of the Latin American countries. Robert knows that area well, both in his capacity as one of the leading officials of the Order of Malta and as a man with extensive capital interests there. He reported his grave fears of the antipathies, aroused by nationalism in many of the Central and South American countries, against the

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United States. He thought we should administer our aid in conjunction with other friendly nations and take a back seat in the process.

I have long found the above arguments persuasive. The situation was [redacted] different during the period of the Marshall Plan, for there we were dealing with much more sophisticated peoples than we have elsewhere. Also, the programs for assistance were screened by the OEEC, composed of representatives of the recipient countries acting as a committee.

Paul dined with us, and he and I sat up late talking about international affairs. He feels, as I do, that disarmament, especially in the nuclear field, is the largest issue confronting the world today. He thinks conversations on the subject between Eisenhower and Khrushchev might be helpful.

In West Germany, for two minutes before noon today, all traffic and all work halted. Even the radio stations were silent. This coincided exactly with the beginning of the Western Foreign Ministers' first full pre-Conference session at Geneva.

Tuesday, July 14, 1959

I spent most of the morning with Paul Hoffman and Jack McCloy.

William Chamberlin of the Wall Street Journal came to see me this afternoon, and we interchanged ideas on German problems.

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Paul Hoffman returned to tell me about his negotiations regarding The Special Fund, and McCloy to report on his interview with the Chancellor.

E and I went to the French National Day reception at Schloss Ernich. It was a beautiful afternoon in an incomparable setting. Kit Steel and I had arranged to meet there, and we had a talk about the unhappy state of Anglo-German relations. Adenauer has lately written to Macmillan - a rather cool note, according to Steel - saying he still wished to come to England. Macmillan has not yet replied. In the state of feeling prevalent in Great Britain, a ceremonial visit might be marked by unpleasant comment. I suggested to Kit the idea of his Prime Minister inviting the Chancellor to stay at Chequers.

Wednesday, July 15, 1959

Livie Merchant called me from Geneva this morning and said the Secretary would like to see me tomorrow or Friday, so I shall make preparations to go there.

Mr. Chastka, the new Personnel Officer replacing John Sinclair, called on me.

I had Gaston Coblentz for lunch. Roscoe Drummond and he are collaborating on a book dealing with Foster Dulles and his foreign policies.

At 6:30 I went to see the Chancellor. The German Foreign

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Office has excelled any of its previous performances in its latest maneuver. I summarized my conversation in the following telegram (see page 20).

Secretary Herter [redacted] earlier in the day inquired from Geneva what McCloy had discussed with the Chancellor, so I answered him in these terms (telegram on pages 21 and 22).

Tonight McCloy called me and I had an opportunity to ask him whether Adenauer had mentioned the now famous paper circulated by the German delegation. His answer was "No." Jack [redacted] was struck by Adenauer's res ntment over a report alleging that Macmillan had referred to him as a "tiresome old man".

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AMEMBASSY BONN

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Charge: SECRET (Classification) Control: 436

Date: 15 July 1959 8PM

SENT TO: AmConGen GENEVA NIACT ~~138~~ 10

RPT TO: SecState WASHINGTON NIACT ~~10~~ 138

GENEVA FOR MERCHANT

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I saw Chancellor tonight in anticipation my trip Geneva tomorrow. I strongly advise no policy be discussed at present on basis contents Duckwitz-Grewe paper.

He has sent for Brentano who will be here tomorrow morning and return Geneva Friday.

In effect Chancellor has repudiated almost whole paper which he said was distributed to allies without his knowledge and consent. He is adamantly opposed to having European Security on agenda possible Summit conference. He continues to maintain position there should be no Summit without preliminary progress at Geneva. He thinks four-power commission with German advisers would be sterile body.

He will ~~clark~~ elucidate, clarify and amplify his views through Brentano.

In my judgment one or more heads in the Foreign Office may roll because of this affair, but not Brentano's. I request as limited circulation as possible be given my conversation with him, for there is much face-saving necessary.

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AUTH: D. Junior

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AMEMBASSY BONN

TO 15 JUL 59

Charge: CONFIDENTIAL (Classification) Control: 409

Date: 15 July 1959 1 PM

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SENT TO: AmConGen GENEVA PRIORITY 8

RPT TO: SecState WASHINGTON PRIORITY 129

GENEVA FOR USDEL -
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Ref Geneva 5 to Bonn; rptd Dept Secto 308

1. McCloy in Essen today, tonight Frankfurt, tomorrow Stuttgart, then Munich, accompanied by family party of four persons, departing for U.S. early August.

2. I saw him yesterday after his talk with Adenauer. He reported, as I remember:

a. Chancellor's chief concern seemed possibility Western disunity due appeasing tactics British. Said he liked Lloyd and distrusted Macmillan. He had confidence Secretary Herter, but felt there were elements in US too amenable to British influence.

b. There should be meeting of Western Chiefs of State before any Summit meeting.

c. At Summit meeting, chief topic for discussion should be disarmament.

d. Thinks US should alter attitude toward France which under de Gaulle leadership has again become strong power. US does not seem realize extent recent favorable changes in France He emphasized great importance he attaches to good Franco-German

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TELEGRAM

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Charge: Control: 409

Date:

relations which are unpalatable to British, who still cling to anachronistic policy of balance of power on Continent through division.

e. Deep suspicion of British was recurrent theme. McCloy told Chancellor he did not share his estimate of Macmillan, who was strong and capable man. Moreover, when chips were down, British are best of allies, etc. McCloy did not know if his defense of British had made impression. He advised Adenauer to have personal talk with Macmillan. Chancellor said he intended to do so at suitable time.

f. McCloy did not mention any discussion of Geneva proceedings.

BRUCE

AUTH: David Bruce

Geneva 5 July 14 CN 791 CONF

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Thursday, July 16, 1959

This morning Bill Tyler, Don Junior and I flew down to Geneva. This afternoon I talked to some of our delegation members and later attended the Plenary session of the Foreign Ministers. Gromyko played the same old phonograph record. Secretary Herter made a good statement, and Grewe responded [redacted] effectively and in detail to Gromyko's polemics, as well as to the Pankow contention that West Berlin was part of the capital of East Germany.

I dined with the Herters at their villa, together with the Merchants and Freddie Reinhardt.

The Secretary asked for my views on the disarray in the German delegation and the unfortunate leaks consequent upon it. I told him I entertained no hope of this condition being remedied during the Conference and concluded it would be necessary to check most of their proposals with the Chancellor himself before acting upon them.

The reason for the present disorganization in the Foreign Office is due largely to its being a comparatively new institution staffed in the higher eschelons by few people having long knowledge of the conduct of foreign affairs.

I talked to the Secretary about my own plans, and he said I should feel free to resign as of September 15, but he did not know whether he would be in a position to name my successor before that date. However,

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he saw no objection to my taking steps to enroll the children in American schools.

Friday, July 17, 1959

I spent the morning at the delegation offices and had a further talk with the Secretary. He says he will make no retreat in the form of further concessions, and is seriously considering whether the conference should not be broken up at an early date. This I know is also Couve's idea, but Lloyd will probably want to continue.

Gromyko has agreed to resume the secret sessions, so there is a chance something will come of that.

We lunched at the airport and returned to Wahn in the late afternoon.

E and I went to the Little League baseball game. It was quite a spectacle. These boys are enthusiastic to the last degree, and some of them play extraordinarily well.

Saturday, July 18, 1959

At the office, Dr. Ritter, Federal Republic Minister at the Embassy in London, came to see me this morning. He is [redacted] disturbed, and Johnny von Herwath[redacted] equally so, over the state of Anglo-German relations.

Ritter has been secretly appointed as coordinator to handle the question of the affair of alert measures. He seems to be making real

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progress and hopes to have something definite worked out within two months.

We lunched at the Tascas' with a German portrait painter and his artist wife, the von Bismarcks. He is a cousin of Otto. Lina had prepared marvelous pasta with a sauce heretofore unknown to me, composed chiefly of shrimps, mussels, mushrooms, oysters, clams and scallops. It was delicious.

Afterwards I looked at some of Henry's pastels. He has just commenced painting this year, and has a good eye for color.

It was hot today, and we swam in the pool.

Sunday, July 19, 1959

Another hot day. At the office this morning.

Alice Iglehart from Baltimore and the Frank Sommers (daughter and son-in-law) came up from Frankfurt for lunch with us.

Eugene Meyer died the day before yesterday. The Grahams returned home from Italy just before his death. His condition for some time had been hopeless, and I gathered he was no longer clear in his mind, but the doctors could not estimate how long he might linger.

The situation in Cuba is now more complicated than ever. Castro resigned a couple of days ago, then fired the President and now seems about to return to office himself.

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Monday, July 20, 1959

Our journey to Malaga started this morning with a 7:30 a.m. train departure. We took a Lufthansa Vickers Viscount out of Frankfurt and reached Madrid in about four hours. There, in 90° heat, we did a little lethargic shopping, after Park Armstrong had kindly met us and steered us through customs. We left Madrid on a Convair of the Iberian Line at 8:30 in the evening and got to Malaga at 10 o'clock.

Ernest Hemingway, General Buck Lanham, Bill Davis and an attractive doctor from Sun Valley, Idaho, met us at the airport, and we went to the Davises' beautiful house in the hills. It is a splendid place named La Consulada, porticoed and pillared like a Mississippi River plantation mansion, set in a park of exceptionally fine trees, and with three hundred acres of farm, mostly in olive groves. Anne Davis and Mary Hemingway made us welcome. The Davises have lent the house to the Hemingways for tomorrow's fiesta, which is to celebrate the birthdays of Ernest and Carmen Ordonez, wife of the famous bullfighter. Numbers of people are staying there.

Ernest looks [redacted] patriarchal, with his gray beard, red face, imposing physique, much like God, as painted by Michaelangelo.

About midnight the Consulada group took us to what Papa

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calls the local pub, the huge hotel Paz Espada, on the coast near Torremalinos. There we ate, drank, danced and talked until 4 a.m., when E and I went to our seventh floor rooms with a balcony overlooking the Mediterranean. The night is warm, breezy and delicious, the moon full.

Tuesday, July 21, 1959

A lazy day. The beach is glorious, and there is a large salt-water swimming pool in the hotel grounds, with gay umbrellas dotted around it. Most of the bathers are tanned to a dark mahogany.

We idled about until evening, and reported in at Consulada after ten o'clock to find we were the first arrivals. By midnight all guests were there, and we sat down forty strong to dinner. The Ordonez contingent comprised ten people, all Spanish. Ricardo Scre had flown down from Madrid, and Cooch Behar from somewhere. There were movie actresses, television performers, musicians, dancers, athletes, writers, diplomats, and amongst them at least a dozen beautiful girls. Mary had been preparing this fiesta for weeks. The food was featured by a Chinese sweet and sour turkey dish, and drink of all kinds, including a local vin rosé, was inexhaustible. There was a shooting gallery, an orchestra, flamenco dancing, superb fireworks, and an absence of sentimental oratory. I made a short toast when gifts were presented to Ernest and Senora Ordonez, but otherwise

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there were no speeches to interrupt the always lively conversation between Spaniards, Americans, French, Indians, Italians, Cubans and others. Even the kitchen staff joined in the acts, and the kitchen itself, as the night wore on, was devoted to revelry.

E and I left about 5 a. m. in a car with Miguel Primo de Rivera, a Spanish actress and Spanish writer, all [redacted] genial. We passed a fire truck - it had been sent for to extinguish the flames in the top of a magnificent palm, set alight by rockets. The firemen, we were told later, accomplished their mission, then became reasonably drunk.

We were asleep by six, but some guests stayed on until 8 a. m. It was quite a night, and worth crossing Europe to share in.

Wednesday, July 22, 1959

We lunched at one with Ricardo and another friend, then went to the airport where we found Ernest, Bill Davis, Buck and the doctor had come to see us off. Much intake of vin rosé, bottles passing from hand to hand.

Uneventful trip to Madrid. Dear Ricardo made everything easy for us by cutting red tape and loading us onto the Lufthansa.

We returned home about midnight.

The Hemingway troupe is moving on tomorrow to Valencia for the bull-fighting. I wish we could have accompanied it. I have never seen Antonio Ordonez fight. His technique and courage

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are considered superb. Certainly he is attractive, good-looking, beautifully proportioned, and remarkably courteous. He moves with a lithe, savage suppleness. His wife is lovely.

Ernest at sixty is a complete man, cast in a Renaissance mould. He dominates any group. Affectionate, tender, sensitive, coarse, refined, poetic, realistic, brutal if policy requires it, intuitive, fearless, magnetic, gifted, universal, loyal, complex, he is a fascinating fellow. I love him, though at times he can be insufferable.

He is concerned over conditions in Cuba and is considering selling his finca near Havana, where he has lived many years. He has bought a place in Idaho. Disapproving of Batista, he refused, during the revolution, an offer of a million dollars, to write favorable articles about him. He thinks Arthur Gardner and Earle Smith were calamitous as Ambassadors, but Phil Bonsal is competent.

The Costa del Sol in Spain is favored by nature with almost continuous sunshine -- one can swim there during ten months of the year.

I was sorely tempted by Ricardo's invitation to shoot in Spain this autumn. Aside from partridges near Toledo, he is one of a duck shooting syndicate in Mallorca where they kill for three days in a row 1200 ducks per day, [redacted] then let the survivors rest in peace.

The currency reform became effective during our stay - the

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new rate of exchange is 60 pesetas to the dollar and Spain will receive external loans of about 350 million dollars. This year they had satisfactory rainfall and will produce a bumper grain crop.

I met the Spanish Minister of the Interior at the Madrid Airport. He said John Lodge had visited every part of the country and made as many speeches as if he had been campaigning for office.

Newspaper reports of my impending resignation are now so widespread as to be embarrassing. Actually, the facts are simple. I had intended to stay in Germany only two years. But when the Berlin crisis became acute, I postponed the terminal date to take account of the Foreign Ministers' and possibly an ensuing Summit conference. Tentatively it looked as if September 15th, following the assumption of office by the new German President, would be reasonable. Meanwhile, legislation is before the Congress providing for changes in the State Department organization and affecting Bob Murphy, my probable successor, who would be thoroughly satisfactory to the Chancellor. As a result, I can make no final plans. Some newspaper scribes say the reason I wish to leave is to position myself for participation in next year's campaign. This is utterly untrue. The reality is so simple -- I have served abroad 8 of the last 11 years and think this is enough. Also, I want the children to resume their American schooling.

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Thursday, July 23, 1959

Dr. Woetzel came to see me today. He is one of the most brilliant young conversationalists I have ever met. He has just completed his studies at Bonn University with the highest honors. Soon he will return to America, probably to become a professor at some university. He has finished two books; they are on the eve of publication. One is a study of law affecting outer space; the other on the legal philosophy of the Nurenburg trials. He was especially interesting on the undecided question of whether "intelligent beings" exist on some of the millions of stars other than the earth. He thinks it probable, but obviously they would corporeally and spiritually differ from humans such as ourselves. He has been arguing with a priest as to whether, when discovered, this will not afford a great new field for Christian missionary work.

This is wonderful swimming weather.

Friday, July 24, 1959

The new Chilean Ambassador Maschke came to see me this morning. He was for years head of the Central Bank, and this is his first diplomatic assignment. He says the recently elected President of Chile has outlined and intends to impose an economic and financial plan calculated to curb inflation.

I swam at lunch time, then gave out some awards to members of the Embassy.

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John Mecklin of Time-Life came to see me, and afterwards Canadian Ambassador Escott Reid. He is worried over the bad relationship between the British and German Governments, and attributes the blame to the Chancellor.

Walter Radius came to see me about the complicated telegrams passing back and forth on the subject of civil air access to Berlin. Walter has handled this matter splendidly. To me the conclusion is inescapable that, if the Soviets or GDR attempt to interfere with our civil air transportation, we will have to resort to a military lift. The Department seems to believe Pan American would continue to fly even though safety requirements were not fully met. I do not share this view. It would be the responsibility, in the absence of other orders, of civilian pilots to make a decision as to whether to continue their flights. I do not believe any of them would for long wish to take risks which might endanger the lives of their passengers.

Saturday, July 25, 1959

E and I left the house this morning at 7:30 for Wahn airport where we took an Air Force plane to Berlin. The Timberlakes, Bill Tyler, Don Junior and Carroll Meigs were with us. We arrived at Tempelhof at 10 o'clock and waited there until 11 for Secretary Herter's plane. He has a large party, including Mrs. Herter, with him. There was an honor guard and a 19 gun salute. Thereafter,

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the Secretary was introduced by Governing Mayor Brandt to Mr. Henneberg, Dr. Lemmer, Mayor Amrehn, Dr. Vockel, Dr. Stumm, Dr. Hirschfeld, Mr. Schultze, and Dr. von Etzdorf.

I introduced him to the American contingent, consisting of Mrs. Bruce, General and Mrs. Hamlett, Mr. and Mrs. Gufler, Mr. and Mrs. Lightner, Mr. and Mrs. Timberlake, General and Mrs. d'Orsa, and Colonel and Mrs. Tates.

The Secretary then made a brief statement through the microphones and drove off with Willy Brandt and myself to the Spechtstrasse house. I have never seen so enthusiastic a crowd. The people lined the streets from the airport almost to our house, waving handkerchiefs and applauding. It was an extremely hot day, but there were tens of thousands of Berliners along the route. It was really a touching spectacle. At the house, Mayor Brandt, Amrehn and others had an opportunity to talk to Chris.

We went to a lunch given by Brandt at the President's former residence, 71 Koenigsallee. The Americans invited were, in addition to the Secretary and myself, Livie Merchant, Andy Berding, Gerard Smith, Lofty Bicker, Eleanor Dulles, John Irwin, General Hamlett, Bernard Gufler, Allen Lightner, Clare Timberlake, Admiral Dudley and Martin Hillenbrand. Frau Brandt was away on vacation, so Frau Amrehn entertained Mac Herter and some of the other ladies.

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From there, we went to the Schoeneberg Rathaus, where the Secretary signed the Golden Book and made an effective speech. Then we drove through the city to the dedication ceremony of the street named in honor of John Foster Dulles. On this occasion, Brandt, the Secretary and Eleanor Dulles delivered addresses.

This ended the formal ceremonies, and the procession of cars went to Tempelhof Air Base, from which the Secretary took off at 5:15. We followed a quarter of an hour later. The whole occasion had been a great success. Everywhere Herter was greeted in the warmest possible fashion.

We arrived home about eight o'clock tonight.

Sunday, July 26, 1959

Brilliant weather. There was nothing of interest at the office. I played baseball with the boys, and we did a lot of swimming. Sasha swam 200 lengths of the pool.

Maya de Montaudouin came for lunch. She is taking glider lessons. This is a dangerous sport.

The reports from the Berlin press today estimate the crowds welcoming Herter at about 130,000 people.

I had no opportunity to revert to what I discussed with Chris when I was last in Geneva, namely, my estimate of a deterioration in the Western position. At that time the Secretary seemed to be

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in accord with this view and was giving serious thought to breaking off the meetings. In this I think he would have had Couve's support, but obviously, as has been made all too apparent in public statements, the British Government is resolved to go on with these proceedings and to try to obtain a summit conference regardless of the lack of progress at Geneva.

Gromyko, viewing the differences between the U. S. and British viewpoints, has wisely contented himself by saying as little as possible and, when he is forced to be articulate, merely repeating what he has uttered on previous occasions. He is waiting, I think, for the Western crack to widen. It may be that when the House of Commons recesses the end of this week and Nixon has a last talk next Saturday with Khrushchev, the lines can be definitively drawn between East and West. Meanwhile, I only hope the Western Foreign Ministers will limit their statements and, under no conditions, make any new proposals. Once again, the Soviets have demonstrated the advisability of patience. To my mind, the Western position is being eroded in the process and the sooner there is a conclusion the better.

Tuesday, July 28, 1959

Arch Jean, the new Administrative Officer, reported in this morning. His last post was Toronto.

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I saw Messrs. Van Noy and Donald Roney from the FBI in Washington.

We gave a lunch for Captain and Mrs. Scott. His tour of duty here is up and he is leaving next month for a new assignment. We had Ambassador Hvass of Denmark, State Secretary for Defense and Mrs. Rust, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Gerhard Wagner, Col. and Mrs. Fred Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Grady Elms and Don Junior.

I resumed my conversation of yesterday with Hvass about prospects in the two parties as candidates for the chancellorship. In the SPD ranks he entertains, as I do, a respect for Ollenhauer and Schmid, but thinks neither of them would be likely of election. Besides, Ollenhauer has now publicly renounced any ambitions for the post and apparently would prefer to remain as party leader. Hvass believes Wehner to be the strongest personality in the SPD but tied by his past to an extent to put him out of the running. As for Brandt, he wonders whether his Norwegian citizenship and his war record, although admirable from the anti-Nazi point of view, would not handicap him, at least in an underground way, in a campaign.

On the CDU side, he thinks Erhard is the most popular aspirant. He esteems Strauss's abilities highly and likes him personally but believes it would be difficult for him to overcome a

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widespread suspicion of his ambitions and alleged recklessness. He has faith in Krone as well as in van Hassel, but neither has built up any large public following. Adenauer is considered to place great reliance on van Hassel. We went through the list and arrived at about the same conclusion one would if discussing the chances of various candidates for the Democratic and Republican nominations at home -- that is, on balance, we would not at this time bet on anyone.

Fred Miller and Pete Scott had an interesting argument on naval terminology. Admiral Wagner joined in and confused the issue still further. The question was: "When is a naval craft called a ship and when a boat?" At first Scott advanced the idea a boat was a vessel capable of being loaded upon another, but he retreated when queried as to how this could apply to a tugboat. In the German Navy, a destroyer is a ship, but a destroyer escort is a boat.

De Myers came in to talk to me about problems connected with foreign students in German universities. We are trying, with the meager resources at our disposal, to aid in establishing centers where they can meet and interchange ideas with each other. Few facilities of this kind exist at the German universities.

Morris Helitzer of McGraw-Hill Publications came to see me.

Dr. Ludwig Audrieth, the new Scientific Attaché, called on

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me this afternoon. He is a professor at the University of Illinois, and one of his great friends there is my old schoolmate, Sherlock Swann. We had a long conversation on the differences between American and European educational systems and, as we seemed to be in complete accord, I naturally found him [redacted] sensible. He is intensely interested in music and wants to join a local string quartet. I have recommended him to Henry Pleasants with the hope of his being introduced into musical circles.

I went to the reception given by the Jordanian Minister at the Embassy Club.

Tonight Helen Coolidge and Jimmie and Candy Van Alen came to dinner with us. They have chartered a boat and are taking a trip on the Rhine.

Wednesday, July 29, 1959

E went to Paris this morning. The Van Alens and Helen [redacted] kindly took the children on their boat today for a Rhine cruise.

Jean Lambert, Thierry de Clermont-Tonnerre and Paul Sheeline lunched with me. They financed a few years ago housing developments for our Air Force in France. Because of shifts of Air Force personnel, some of the housing has been abandoned and, from what they report, the Pentagon has welched on the contract. Two of them are visiting Wiesbaden tomorrow to attempt to straighten out the

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matter. Arthur Dean of Sullivan and Cromwell is their lawyer, and it may be necessary to send for him. Necessary arrangements apparently had been going [redacted] well until Senator Ellender saw fit to intervene and cut off the appropriations necessary to satisfy the guarantees.

Eleanor Dulles, Messrs Timberlake, Lightner, Tasca and Burk came in this afternoon to discuss the Berlin Hospital and also Berlin appropriations for next year. The hospital project still appears to be in an involved state. Eleanor Dulles has been carrying on conversations in Berlin and at home with members of the Stiftung regarding it, but I do not anticipate building will commence on any large scale in the near future. In connection with the matter, I have been reading over the following correspondence about it (see pages 40-46).

Meanwhile, in Geneva, the Soviets and the Westerners have each filed what they term their final written proposals. They appear irreconcilable, but the British continue to see a gleam of soft light in Gromyko's eye and are pressing publicly and privately for a summit conference. Never have the difficulties of an alliance been better illustrated than by proceedings during the last two weeks in Geneva.

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Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Germany

October 1, 1958

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Dear Martin:

I have recently noticed in the telegraph traffic many references to activities connected with the hospital project in Berlin.

I am anxious, as are other members of the Embassy here and of the Berlin Mission, to have official word from the Department as to our lack of jurisdiction and responsibility for the expenditure of any U. S. Government funds used for the planning or later implementation of this proposal. As I understand it, this work is and will be carried on through the medium of a Stiftung. Our officials here and in Berlin are not consulted or advised of expenditures made by it for travel, contracts, etc., and it is said to function generally along the lines of the Stiftung that was charged with the building of the Congress Hall.

However, I feel it is important for the record to confirm what is my understanding as expressed in a memorandum on the subject, dated April 18, 1958, addressed by me to Mrs. Dulles (copy of which I enclose herewith). In that memorandum, I observed inter alia: "I realize that this Embassy is not directly concerned with the determination of whether U. S. funds should be used for the construction of a hospital in Berlin, nor will it be responsible in any way for the expenditure of such appropriations as may be allocated."

Martin J. Hillenbrand, Esquire,
Director, Office of German Affairs,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

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I would appreciate it if you would consider this request, and have the Department act appropriately on it.

With best personal regards,

Very sincerely yours,

David Bruce

Enclosure:

Copy of memorandum
April 18, 1958

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COPY

TO: Mrs. Dulles

April 18, 1958

FROM: Ambassador Bruce

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SUBJECT: Berlin Hospital

When we first discussed a possible Berlin hospital project, my idea was that we should explore the chances of bringing into being an institution along the lines of the American Hospital in Paris. In the event this should have proved practicable, we would have had a private institution supported by American funds. The hospital would have been run by an American board of directors - as is the case in Paris - and would have been planned and built under direct American supervision.

Since this scheme proved impracticable, we are now considering giving to the Germans a hospital to be constructed with U. S. Government funds, but when completed to become the property of the City of West Berlin, the authorities of which would be responsible for its operation and maintenance. There would be no further American obligation in connection with it.

On several occasions, Mayor Brandt and members of the Berlin Senat have expressed to me, and other U. S. officials, their wish that, if such a hospital is decided upon as a U. S. aid project, they be granted much more authority over its architecture, equipment, supervision of construction, etc. than was the case with the Congress Hall. They do not want a Stiftung (like the Banjamin Franklin Foundation) and would prefer not to have frequent visits from American supervisors. They have already had plans drawn for a hospital of their own and believe, without too much alteration, these architectural dispositions could be used.

I know nothing about, and was not connected with, the building of the Congress Hall. Nevertheless, I gather from casual remarks from many quarters that the Berlin authorities feel they would not like a repetition in the case of a hospital of the methods of control exercised over the construction of the Hall. It may be they are influenced, in part, by the expectation that some of the money which might be saved by restricting transatlantic travel on the part of numerous American consultants and Stiftung members could be devoted to an increase in the number of hospital beds and other facilities. It may be they feel, in part, that a more efficient building operation might be possible if its supervision were to be entrusted to a smaller body than the former 13 member Stiftung.

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One thing is certain. The Berliners are not going to look a gift horse too closely in the mouth. But, if they have decided ideas about what should be done, I think they should discuss them frankly with you, who occupy a unique place in their esteem. I have, as have others, the distinct impression that on occasions their representatives have been reluctant to take the same positions with officials of the State Department as they strongly advocate in private conversations. This is embarrassing to all concerned.

My principal interest is expressed in the hope that extravagance be avoided, and that reasonable requests by the Berlin Government be complied with provided they can be reconciled with the duty owed to the American Government to see that its funds are in every respect properly and efficiently employed.

I realize that this Embassy is not directly concerned with the determination of whether U. S. funds should be used for the construction of a hospital in Berlin, nor will it be responsible in any way for the expenditure of such appropriations as may be allocated. However, it is vitally concerned, as is the Mission in Berlin, with the public relations aspect of what may develop in this connection between the Berlin City Government and the Department of State.

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October 16, 1958

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Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I have your letter of October 1,1958, about the hospital project in Berlin, together with its attached copy of a memorandum from you to Eleanor Dulles dated April 18, 1958. Checking through the files here in the absence of Eleanor, I have found a copy of a memorandum from her to you dated April 21, 1958, in which she refers to your memorandum but does not discuss the Embassy's role with reference to the project.

I have raised your desire for a confirmation of your lack of jurisdiction with Dick Kearney of the Legal Adviser's office (who is familiar with the Stiftung operation from this end), as well as with other relevant people, in an effort to ascertain how far the Department can go towards meeting your request. During her recent flying visit here Eleanor mentioned that she had discussed the subject with you and had stated that the Embassy's role in the present instance would be the same as in the case of the Congress Hall. We will, of course, also want to discuss this with Eleanor upon her return from Germany later this month in the light of what the Legal people conclude.

I may add that action has been taken on your request to Burke Elbrick and you should have received by this time a cable authorizing your travel to the United States. The amount of administrative red tape connected with such an operation unfortunately continues to grow.

We shall certainly look forward to seeing you in GER. With kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Martin J. Hillenbrand

The Honorable
David K. E. Bruce,
American Ambassador,
Bonn.

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